

TITLED WOMEN NURSE'S JOBS

American Women Give Estates and Efforts to Alleviate Suffering from War.

BOTH SIDES ARE FAVORED

Roosevelt's Daughter Leaves Baby Son and Goes to Hospitals in France with Her Husband.

Society, as it was formerly known, does not exist in Europe today. There are no balls, no dinners, no splendid receptions. The women who lead in the pleasure of other days have donned a nurses' cap and gown or even accepted a menial task in order to alleviate the distress of poor and wounded.

In this work the American women who have married foreigners or who, for some other reason, find themselves residents of Europe have been notably prominent. They have done more work themselves—they have proved themselves leaders.

In recounting the faithful lives of service American women are leading today it is hard to know where to begin, for the work goes on in every capital—London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin—and in the way in the unfortunate character of the great conflict better illustrated than by the presence on both sides of these noble American women, some laboring for the Germans and the Austrians and others to be seen at their posts of duty on the sides of the allies.

Titled Women Are Nurses.

Famous estates owned by Americans in Europe have been placed at the service of the combatants. Countess Johannes von Sierstorff, the former Mary Knott of Brooklyn, turned over her chateau in Silesia to the Kaiser for the use of the Red Cross. Then she herself went to Berlin and entered the ranks of a hospital nurse corps there. Her husband is in happier times they once spent \$20,000 to entertain the Kaiser at a single day's shooting on the estate now given for the use of the German wounded.

Another German noble in the line is the beautiful Duchess of Croix, who was Nancy Lelsham. The duke is a lieutenant in the Guard Corps and his German castles and estates are receiving wounded soldiers, while his American wife, the Duchess of Croix, is in the Kaiser's army.

The women of the American colony in Berlin are working like beavers. The American Church is now a hospital, while the American Women's Club has offered to use its beautiful building also. The American women are attending Red Cross lectures and have gone so far as to offer to receive wounded men in their own homes should there be an overflow from the hospitals.

In Budapest the Countess Leslie Sechenyi, once Gladys Vanderbilt, and the Countess Sigry, nee Daly, are leading in Red Cross work while their husbands are at the front. Count Sigry is reported a prisoner of the Russians. Instead of living in a Russian prison in Odessa, the military prison in Odessa.

Imposing Castle Was Barracks.

The palace of the Countess Sechenyi is one of the most magnificent in Hungary. But it was ruthlessly remodeled for a barracks in the course of mobilization and now it has changed its character again, sheltering several hundred victims of Russian bullets. The countess herself, clad in the modest garments of the nurse, goes about among the beds cheering the guests war has brought her.

Curiously enough, the countess' cousin, the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, is doing much to help the Hungarians' foes. She is the most active spirit in London relief work, besides making Sunderland House, her London home, a center of activities, which has been influential in directing the work of other Anglo-Americans. It was largely through her that Paris singer was led to give his palatial country house near Torquay for the wounded men under the care of the American Red Cross.

Waldorf Astor, Jr., is also very active. In the course of a letter to a friend in Richmond, Va., Mrs. Astor, who was Miss Nannie Langhorne, of Virginia, writes:

"We have come here (Briar Tor, Yelverton, South Devon) and taken this little house, nine miles from Plymouth. It is just on the moor. We took it so that the children could get moorland air and we could work in Plymouth most of the day."

"We have had 100 of the wounded at Plymouth for the last fortnight. They were wounded at Mons three first three days. A great many of them are suffering from German brutality, and the stories they tell are almost unbelievable, only they tell them quite simply, and told them to me the first day they arrived before they had seen or heard of a newspaper. One poor creature was absolutely shattered, he said, not from fear of the war or guns, but at seeing two Belgian women with both hands cut off."

"I know that the Germans are doing what they can in America to deny these things, but I have got it from the men themselves—plain, uneducated soldiers—a great many of them. The Coldstream Guards' regiment was nearly wiped out because the men refused to fire on the Belgian women and children whom the Germans had put in front of their guns at Mons. The Coldstream Guards were there and told me this himself."

Mrs. Astor has assisted in the consoling of men at Plymouth by taking them in large numbers for automobile trips over the moor.

Perhaps Paris has seen more of the benevolent ministrations of American women than any other city. It is related that a visitor to the Imperial American hospital at Neuilly found Mrs. Herman Harjes, wife of the partner in the Morgan Paris banking house, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her friend, Mrs. M. C. Vanderbilt, all washing dishes in the kitchen. They had reported at 8 o'clock every morning, declaring they were ready for any kind of useful work, from scrubbing floors to assisting in the operating chambers.

American Doctors Specialize.

The American hospitals at Neuilly, near Paris, are distinguished by the presence of resident Americans and Ambassador Henry White. It has thirty-five beds and is one of the finest hospitals on the Continent. But these thirty-five beds were not enough for Americans to give when war broke out.

The American ambulance committee obtained from the government the use of the new Pasteur High School at Neuilly and improvised a hospital here. Here are accommodations for wounded to the number of a thousand. The staff is led by the distinguished Dr. Joseph A. Blake, of New York; Dr. Charles Poland, a former United States army surgeon, and Dr. George B. Mayes.

This hospital is specializing in the most serious cases, because there are few places in France where such splendid talent and appliances are available.

The American committee is also operating a motor ambulance service and brought some of its own patients from the battlefield of Meuse, the engagement fought nearest to Paris.

Dr. Blake sent a call to New York for volunteer surgeons and a party of six men left, among them Dr. Richard Derby, who married Ethel Roosevelt.

Mrs. Derby left behind in America the six-month-old her son in order to go with her husband in the capacity of nurse.

The \$4,000,000 marble palace of the former Anna Gould, now the Duchess of Talleyrand, is today filled with French wounded. The duke drives one of her motorcars in the service of France, while all the rest have been turned over to the government also. The duke carries messages between Paris and Bordeaux and the battlefield.

The duchess had her heart touched by the plight of the large class of women in Paris who live faithfully with men to whom they are not legally married. Their men have now gone to war and they and their children were without friends. It seemed, Anna Gould, with her all-inclusive charity, came to their relief. She opened a workshop and employs the women at sewing. They receive three meals a day and are paid a small amount besides.

The duchess has promised herself a visit to her old home in New York this winter, but she has given it up in order to continue to supervise her work of mercy.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, of the famous New York family, has sewing women in her Bois de Boulogne mansion. These shirts and bandages are turned out in large quantities. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Edith Wharton are also keeping many seamstresses employed.

PROMISED NEXT WEEK.

Marie Tempest in "Mary Goes First" and "The Marriage of Kitty."

A local event of social as well as artistic importance will be the appearance at the Belasco Theater next week of Marie Tempest and her English Company.

Henry Arthur Jones' newest comedy, "Mary Goes First," and "The Marriage of Kitty," from the French by Coemo Gordon-Lennox. Miss Tempest comes direct from the playhouse in London.

How Mary, by her wit, skill, and finesse, assisted by a vast wardrobe of gowns eventually ousts Lady Bodsworth and forever establishes her right to go in first to dinner and everywhere else, is demonstrated by Henry Arthur Jones in his best manner, a manner gently ironic and always deliciously funny.

"The Marriage of Kitty" has been too often seen to need any extended mention. "Mary Goes First" will be presented Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, matinee and night. "The Marriage of Kitty" will be played the remainder of the week.

W. Graham Browne, Miss Tempest's leading man, and one of the most popular juvenile actors on the London stage; Kate Serjeantson, famed as the best Grande Dame on the English stage; Kenyon Musgrave, Franklin Dyer, John Alexander, Herbert Ross, Guy Newall, Norman Loring, Horton Cooper, Lillian Cavanagh, and Barbara Penn, all of them members of Miss Tempest's Playhouse Company, will appear with Miss Tempest here.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Next week at the National Theater the Cohan & Harris production of George M. Cohan's successful farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," will be the attraction. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is a novelty. It is considered George M. Cohan's best play. It will be acted by the same company which presented the play in New York all last season. Its story starts with a wager, one of those old propositions of the author backing his ability to turn out a story of certain length within a period of twenty-four hours. The wager idea is not new, but the treatment of the story is said to be far from the beaten track.

By a judicious use of the various characters the playwright succeeds in evolving a series of farcical and melodramatic situations. "Seven Keys to Baldpate," to be appreciated, should be seen, for it is said the book on which it is founded will give but little idea of the excellence of the play, because the book has been George M. Cohanized.

Julian Eltinge in "The Crinoline Girl."

Julian Eltinge returns next week to the Columbia Theater in the "Crinoline Girl," the medium in which he enjoyed a run at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, last spring.

"The Crinoline Girl" is the work of Otto Hauerbach, who proved his cleverness as a theatrical tailor for Mr. Eltinge by his "The Fascinating Widow."

Mr. Eltinge once more brings with him a collection of bizarre, but beautiful gowns, and a repertoire of entirely new songs, written to fit the range of his voice. These new numbers include "The Tempting Tango," "My Dreams of You," and "What Martha Was a Girl."

A. H. Woods, Mr. Eltinge's manager, is said to have surrounded him with a company of exceptional cleverness, including Jeanne Eagles, Lotta Linthum, Edward Garvie, Herbert McKenzie, James Spottswood, Joe Smith Marba, and Charles Monson.

"When We Were Twenty-one."

No more appealing comedy was ever written than "When We Were Twenty-one," which Nat Goodwin, Nat Goodwin, and Maxine Elliott starred a few years ago. Ever since that time it has been a favorite with stock company audiences, and it should prove a strong drawing card at the next week, where it is to be presented.

The play tells the story of the Imp's love for a girl of the stage and of the efforts made by his godparents to save him from a great mistake. This time, saying overland is going on one of the godparents loses his own heart, and the denouement is as romantically appealing as it is surprising.

High-class Vandeville.

In the B. F. Keith Theater bill next week are Adelaide and J. J. Hughes, the dancers; Nat M. Willis, "The Happy Tramp," and Adele Ritchie, "The Dresden China prima donna." Dainty Marie, the empress artist, also adds her skill to the galaxy. Others in the bill will be Allan Brooks and company; James C. Moore and Ralph Austin; Edward Marshall; Kaiser's Dogs, and the Hearst-Bell news pictorial.

New York Symphony Orchestra.

The New York Symphony Orchestra will open its series of afternoon concerts at the Columbia Theater Tuesday afternoon, October 21, at 4:30 o'clock with one of the most elaborate programs. Walter Damrosch has ever presented. Efreim Zimbalist will be soloist and he will be presented in Bruch's concerto for violin with orchestra in G minor. The symphony number will be Brahms' symphony No. 2 in D. Upon the program will also be found the first Rumanian rhapsody, by Enesco, and two Grieg numbers, the "Norwegian Wedding Procession" and "In the Halls of the Mountain King" from Peer Gynt.

"The Liberty Girls."

"The Liberty Girls," with Matt Kennedy as the principal comedian, comes to the Gayety's. Matt Kennedy is said to display all the funny antics of which he is capable in the two act farces entitled "The Liberty Girls" and "The Liberty Girls."

The cast includes Edwin J. Gohl, Joseph Ward, Oliver De Grant, Gene Gomez, Lillian Smalley, Bella Carina Claire, and a singing and dancing chorus of twenty.

Milady's Evening Cloak

American Design, Material and Workmanship, and Material Described by Rita Styvensant.



Paris has sent us some beautiful designs this year. But none of them has been more distinctive, graceful, or altogether lovely than this evening coat of American design, workmanship and material. It will be shown at the Paterson Style Show, which is going to exploit the work of American dressmakers.

The "Milady's Evening Cloak" is a masterpiece of design. It goes lengthwise over the shoulder, where several small tucks shape it, and then it falls in deep points front and back, with a cape-like effect across the right arm. The points are finished with cut steel tassels like the one that finishes the throat scarf. The other shoulder is covered with broad satin in harmonizing colors.

This fine contrived and ends in a full sleeve piped in the velvet. The draping of the velvet loops around the deep armhole and gives this inset of satin the effect of a one-sided yoke and vest. Gray and rose brocade with moiré colored velvet and a lining of rose satin would produce a marvelous effect for the woman who wishes to copy this stunning cloak. —RITA STYVENSANT.

pretty girls. An olio will be presented, in which Gene Gomez, the female impersonator, her insight into this question of "The Heart of Paddy Whack" and "The Three of Us" being unusually sparkling.

Miss Crothers was born in Bloomingdale, Ill., and after graduating from the State Normal School, there she joined an amateur dramatic organization in her native city and wrote several plays and sketches. Later she became a teacher in the Illinois State School, but gave this up to go on the stage as a member of the company of the late Felix Morris and afterwards joined Miss Rhea's company with which she toured. Deciding to secure more complete preparation for stage work Miss Crothers next entered the Stanhope-Wheeler School of Acting in New York, and this organization produced several short plays which she wrote. These included "The Rectory," "A Water Color," "Elizabeth," "Mrs. John Hobbes" and others. This turned her attention from acting to playwrighting and her first important play, "Nora," was produced in New York in 1909 at the "Theatrical Club."

"The Point of View," had its premiere at the Manhattan and later followed "The Three of Us" in 1909. "The Coming of Mrs. Patrick," in 1907, "Kissed, Betrayed," in 1908, "He and She," in 1911, and "The Heart of Paddy Whack," this season.

Rachel Crothers, who wrote Chauncey Olcott's new play, "The Heart of Paddy Whack," is one of the woman authors whose success has placed her in the forefront of modern playwrights. She is one of a quartet of woman writers who have demonstrated that woman has as equal chance with men in the field of stage-authorship and is perhaps one of the most interesting figures in this sphere of stage work. Many of Miss Crothers' plays deal with sex problems, her insight into this question being unusual. She has controverted the old dictum that woman has no sense of humor, the wit in "The Heart of Paddy Whack," "Young Widows," "The Three of Us" being unusually sparkling.

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and at its conclusion Sheriff Harbarger made Mr. Stone a deputy sheriff—his last duty, as he expressed it.

ROLES ESSAYED BY GUY BATES POST

In the years since he has been one of the leading American actors, Guy Bates Post has played some notable parts. Among other plays, he has been seen in "Paid in Full," "The Nigger," and "The Bird of Paradise," just to mention the plays of the last few years. Mr. Post, however, never before had a role with the possibilities of Omar Khayyam, in Richard Walton Tully's play, "Omar, the Tentmaker," which comes to the Belasco Theater for a week's stay October 19.

Granted that the character of the post was treated with reverence and interest, any actor of starring rank, and some that aren't, would be glad of an opportunity at such a part. It is the best work that Mr. Tully has ever done, a drama built around Omar Khayyam, whom he has studied and loved for years. The play was a great success of last season in New York.

NOTED LECTURES THAT BOOKED FOR WASHINGTON

The J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau announces the following list of foreign and native entertainers to appear at the Belasco Theater during the autumn and winter, midweek afternoons and Sunday nights: October 27, Tuesday, at 4:30, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in his "Confessions of a Playwright," November 1, Sunday night, at 8:30, Prince Frank Kumar Ghosh, native prince of India, illustrated lecture on the marvels of India; November 8, Sunday night, Prince Ghosh on "The Romance of India," November 10, Tuesday, at 4:30, John Kendrick Bangs, in readings on "Salubrities I Have Met," November 15, H. C. Ostrander; November 22, H. C. Ostrander; November 29, H. C. Ostrander; December 6, H. C. Ostrander; December 13, Frank Spaight; December 20, Frank Spaight; December 27, Frank Spaight; January 3, Irving Bachelor; February 14, B. R. Baumgardt; February 21, B. R. Baumgardt; March 7, B. R. Baumgardt.

Small Talk of the Stage.

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burlesque house, announces that he will continue a strict censorship of all plays to insure his increasing matinee attendance of ladies a good, clean show.

William Harris, Jr., producer of "The Misleading Lady," is a son of William Harris, Jr., one of the most powerful members of the Theatrical Syndicate. The Junior Harris produced "The Yellow Jacket," the well-known Chinese play, in conjunction with Edgar Selwyn, but "The Misleading Lady" is his first individual production.

Ida Hamilton, long absent from the native stage, returns this week in the role of Louisa in "Arms and the Man," which is to be revived in Philadelphia.

Wallis Clark is to present a new spectacular drama, "The Last Toast," in Philadelphia this week. It is a short play dealing with the sole survivor of the brigade which won glory on the field at Waterloo.

A newspaper in New York, referring to plays current in that city, observes that "English melodrama ranks high." And Olive Briscoe, the wit of the stage, who is now residing in the big city, comments that the word "rank" is "the right word, all right."

Charles Frohman makes his next production at Atlantic City, where he has opened the "Theater," with "The Last Toast," which is a revival of "Diplomacy."

Rachel Crothers, who wrote "The Heart of Paddy Whack" for Chauncey Olcott, is now writing the play, and it will appear shortly in book form. The stage story adapts itself well to fiction form.

One of the most striking characters in "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is George M. Cohan, who will be seen at the National Theater next week, is said to be that of the hermit, deliciously humorous, and acted by Joseph Allen.

Miss Nellie Le Cain, the popular Washington girl, who has won great success on the stage, is at present in Honolulu with the Maceo Musical Comedy Company. Miss Le Cain was all last season with Anderson's Gaiety Company in San Francisco.

George Parsons, who will impersonate the leading role in "Seven Keys to Baldpate" when the play is presented in Washington next week, was last here with George Cohan in "Broadway Jones."

KENYON MUSGRAVE.

One of the most popular members of the London company whom Marie Tempest is bringing with her to Washington is Kenyon Musgrave. Mr. Musgrave has played many parts with Miss Tempest since she has been in management, and to the London theater-goer his interpretation of comical characters, especially in "The Marriage of Kitty," which Miss Tempest is offering at the Belasco next week, he plays the role created by him in the original London production of the new Henry Arthur Jones comedy.

PRINZIP PROUD THAT HE KILLED AUSTRIAN HEIR

Wanted to Call Attention of World to Condition of Slavs—Sorry Archduchess Was Hit.

Rome, Oct. 17.—When Gavrio Principz, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, was called for trial today in Sarajevo he not only admitted that he shot them, but gloried in it. He said it was no crime, for his object was not to kill a man, but to show the world the desperation of the whole Slav population under Austria.

The Slavs had tried by every means, legal and illegal, to obtain justice, but Austria continued to trample on the nationality, language, culture, religion, and every thing the Slav nation held sacred.

"The moment came when rebellion was a duty, when the only thing possible was to protest by striking at the individual who incarnated such a despicable, retrograde, and cruel organization," Princip boasted.

"I am no more a criminal than those Hungarians, Italians, Poles, or Irishmen who, under the same distressing conditions in their countries, followed Kosciuszko, the archduke, and Daniel O'Connell in attacking tyrants and tyrannies, regardless of the means they used."

Princip admitted that he regretted the execution of his plan led to the death of the archduke's wife. He said he also was responsible and that the others accused were more unconscious instruments than thinking factors in the crime.

BRITISH CAPTIVE RELEASED OF PRISON

Germany Didn't Treat Him So Badly, Says Civilian After Release.

GIVEN SOLDIERS' RATIONS

John A. F. Aspinall, Imprisoned with 28,000, Relates Experience in Military Camp.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 17.—Prison life in Germany is not so dreadful, according to the account of John A. F. Aspinall, a British soldier, who happened to be caught by the war while on a tour and was sent to the camp at Muensterlager, near Bremen, where 28,000 captives are held. Later he was released and he has just arrived here.

"This camp covers a very large area, and is divided into rectangular spaces by stone paved roads, between which are the buildings, which are usually used, we are told, during the summer months by the German troops. We were placed first of all in No. 4 Cavalry Barracks, a wooden shed with a corrugated iron roof. The center part of the building contained the space for the horses. There were two rooms at the end designed for the use of the men. We were placed in one of these rooms, with about eighteen other Englishmen and some French and Belgian civilians.

Slept on the Floor.

"For a few days we had no beds and straw mattresses, but afterward the beds were taken from us and we had to sleep on the floor, each prisoner having a purchase, or if he had no money, given a bowl for his food, a tin spoon, zinc basin for washing and towels. We were fortunate in being placed in these barracks, the larger part of the barracks usually used for horses, was occupied by civilian prisoners, who had to sleep in the stalls.

The food which was served in the same as that served to the troops. It was called out at five and at six we were given a bowl of soup consisting mostly of potatoes, though sometimes there was some fat bacon in it. Sometimes the soup consisted of peas or beans. At about 6 p. m. we were given a bowl of coffee and sometimes a bowl of cocoa. Bread was served in the mess every second day and when we first reached the camp the bread allowance was half a loaf per man per two days.

The food was not very good, but it was better than what we had in the barracks. The water supply of the camp was plentiful, but I could not drink the water. It made me unwell. We were not permitted to leave the barracks between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. The sanitary arrangements connected with the camp were bad, but officers were being made to construct better arrangements. It was surprising how bad they were considering a large number of German soldiers were quartered close to the camp. There were millions of flies and mosquitoes. On certain occasions prisoners got no coffee or food at night.

"One day a number of people who were said to have come from Louvain were brought into the camp. As they came the Germans seemed to have a considerable ill-feeling, and stated that civilians had fired upon the troops. This later group included a number of people from the goals in Belgium, and during the night some trouble arose with them and there was a great deal of rifle firing within a few yards of our barracks. The first two days after the next day and a number of prisoners were killed.

"It was difficult to know how many, but one of the German soldiers reported the number at twenty-six. One prisoner hanged himself. We were advised by the sergeant major in charge of us, that whenever we heard firing we were to lie down on the floor as this was the safest thing to do and we followed his instructions."

KAISER'S PROPERTY AT STAKE.

Canadian Officials Don't Know What to Do with Emperor's Lands.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 17.—The Canadian government has asked the law officers of the crown in London to say what action should be taken with private property acquired during recent years by the Kaiser. The fact that the Kaiser has ever since the war began, he has been receiving remittances from this property through trustees acting for him in the United States.

His investment of immense sums in landed property both in the Dominion and in the Western States of America began at the time when he first warned the banks of Germany to prepare themselves for financing the German government in case of a European war.

That the Kaiser, in making New World investments at the same time as he was conquering Western Europe, was providing against the possibility of dethronement, is widely believed in Canada. The opinion of the law officers on the appropriation to his own personal use a certain percentage of the cash indemnities levied in Belgium and France, and "The Kaiser's" estate in a mortgage car to take away the tribute extorted from that unhappy city.

PRUSSIAN GETS PITCHFORK.

Waitress in French Inn Plays Joke on Military Customer.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Oct. 17.—That keen sense of humor which is always distinguished the witty French has not become a lost art because the sons of France are at war.

A Teuton entered a village near Mulhouse and rushed into the inn to get a quick lunch, after seeing that the outposts had taken their places to keep watch.

"Quick," he said to the little French waiter, and laid his sword on the table, looking thunder at the "foreigner." The waiter was no time having a plate, glass and napkin laid quietly, placing at the same time a pitchfork beside his sword.

"What's that for?" roared the Prussian officer.

"Your pardon, sir," replied the waiter, humbly. "I thought that was your knife, so I brought the nearest thing in forks I could lay my hands on."

Another story from Alsace was a riddle perpetrated by a lad on a German who brought the laugh down on the mighty son of Mars.

"Monieur," said the boy, "can you tell me the difference between an accident and a misfortune?"

"No," thundered the soldier. "I can't what is it?"

"Quite simple, sir," said Hans. "A Prussian falls into the water, it's an accident; if it's pulled out, it's a misfortune."